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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FIRST HAWAIIANS

Where They Came From As Told
By Mr. Churchill.

LOST IN WAR AND LEFT SAMOA

Battle of Matamata—Twenty-
Seven Generations Ago—Samoa
Creation—Ancient Ax.

The Y. M. C. A. hall was well filled last evening for the lecture of Mr. Wm. Churchill, ex-Consul-General for the United States at Apia, Samoa. The affair was under the auspices of the Hawaiian Historical Society and Mr. W. R. Castle presided, gracefully introducing the visitor. Mr. Churchill is a Polynesian student and authority. He has several works on the subject in preparation, one of which will have early publication. His talk last evening was the presentation of his own view of the origin of the Hawaiian, Maori, Tahitian and kindred races.

Samoa's date their genesis from the dawn of creation and have a version of the beginning which includes as an incident the making of woman from a worm. Mr. Churchill blushing apologized to the ladies present for this statement. According to the Samoans they were always just where they are now and furnished the population for the other Islands of the Pacific. The emigrations were made from various causes. War was usually the immediate reason for departure of those who sailed away.

Twenty-seven generations ago, says Mr. Churchill in presenting the conclusions from his researches, a people called by the Samoans the Tongans (supposed really to be Samoans from a distant Island of the group, but not definitely or absolutely classed or located) made war upon the Samoans of a certain Island. These Tongans sent word that a massive stone must be moved by the Samoans into the sea or the falling laborers would be slaughtered. The workers were unable to accomplish the task, but the stone was rolled into the sea through the agency of a couple of salt-water eels brought by a boy in a friendly party. The Tongans came in considerable numbers, but the pretext for an attack was gone. It was noticed, however, that they were determined to kill. To gain time the Samoans provided dancing for amusement, producing those most skillful at posturing while seated. To view the entertainment the Tongans were required to stand in a row. At a given signal the Samoans fell upon the invaders and put them to rout. Some escaped to the hills, but others took to their boats and journeyed to Hawaii and New Zealand, producing the races now known as Maoris and Hawaiians. Some of those present last evening did not entirely relish this version of the settlement of this group.

There was much more in the story told by Mr. Churchill. He talked but one hour and five minutes. He himself has many times heard the recital of the history of the battle of Matamata, preceded by the legend or account of the Samoan creation and followed by the relation of the routing of the Tongans, or original Hawaiians and Maoris. Mr. Churchill says he not once had the story entire told to him in less than thirty hours. He is to be complimented, certainly in showing such remarkable ability at condensation. His lecture was chock full of Samoan names of necessity, but was interesting from first to last.

Mr. Churchill read at times from notes, but for the most part talked in a conversational style as he leaned upon a genuine Samoan "talking stick." The speaker exhibited a battle axe which he is satisfied was used at the vanquishing of the Tongans. It has a name of that effect and has a well authenticated history of several hundred years. History of Hawaiians and Maoris begins about twenty-three or twenty-four generations ago, which is considered near enough to the period of the Tongan defeat to accept the dates as practically the same. In his discourses Mr. Churchill used the name of the present Malletta and traced his family tree back for many generations. The Samoan story of the creation does not sound entirely strange. A great God or spirit sent the thunder to build from coral. The thunder called for help and was given it. He asked for more assistance and the lightning came to work at the construction.

One of the legends of the land is of the son of a king who was very peculiar physically. This heir to a throne had a body only to the waist. His father made a tour of the Islands and eventually succeeded in adding satisfactorily to the head, arms and torso. At the conclusion of Mr. Churchill's talk he was warmly applauded and upon motion of Col. W. F. Allen was made an honorary member of the Historical Society. Mr. Castle announced that the annual meeting of the Society would be held next Monday evening at 7:30 at Y. M. C. A. hall, when it was hoped all interested would attend and that there would be something from

Mr. S. Percy Smith, the surveyor general of New Zealand. Mr. Smith is another distinguished authority on matters Polynesian. A number of ladies and gentlemen remained to be presented to the ex-Consul-General, who only smiled when it was suggested that his ancient battle-axe would make a valuable addition to the Bishop Museum.

BIG LAND DEAL

Project to Handle a Very Rich Tract on Hawaii.

A very large land deal is now on hand—a deal that involves the purchase of some 26,000 acres in the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii. This means about 40 square miles and the man who is making all the arrangements is C. S. Desky, who has done so much toward the improvement of land on this and the Island of Hawaii. The scheme has been brewing for some little time, but not until within the past few days has the project come to a focus.

Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of this land, which lies close to the coffee plantations of C. L. Wight and Judge Carter. It is the very finest kind of a place and wild coffee is abundant there now. The idea is to divide off the land into tracts, improve it by the building of roads and planting of useful trees and sell to various people who have made up their minds to go into the coffee business.

A company will soon be incorporated, this to be composed of capitalists and well known business men in the city as well as capitalists of San Francisco who have money invested here. The shares will come at \$100 each.

Mr. Desky will go to San Francisco on the Moano of the 9th of December, for the purpose of negotiating with the San Francisco capitalists. All the stock in the concern that is not taken up here will be taken up by those San Francisco men.

GIANTS TO MEET

Will Battle at Football
Thanksgiving Day.

Punahou and Town Elevens—A Fine
Contest Promised—Training
Hard for the Work.

Turkey will be one of the good things on Thanksgiving Day. The football game between the Town and Punahou teams will be another. The shouting and excitement of the afternoon will help toward a very hearty appetite. It will be a fight to the finish and there will be no courtesy shown by either side. It will be a game where the best side will be the winner. It is the opinion of many of those who have watched the evolution of the game of football in this country, that the contest Thursday will be the very best that has ever been played here. Many of the men on the teams were the first to enter into the playing of the game of football in this city, men who have profited by the experience of previous years and who will stand on the field Thursday fully acquainted with the game. It will not be a case of child's play but one continuous fight from the beginning to the end.

An attempt will be made to have the band out on the grounds during the progress of the game, and it is sincerely hoped that the effort will result successfully, as there will be a very large number of people out to see the contest, and a little music always gives life to an occasion of the kind. As yet, no referee has been chosen, but George R. Carter has kindly consented to act as umpire. In this place he has no equal on the Islands and the boys concerned may be thankful that they have secured his service. The linesmen have not yet been chosen, but the two teams will take good care that the men who act, know something about their duties. Harry Waterhouse has been mentioned by the Town team.

The Punahou team is in excellent form for the game. They have had no unfortunate happenings, such as the Town team, and the men who started out with them in the beginning are still with them. The team is out regularly every afternoon and has been indulging in some very hard practice. It is a foregone conclusion that Bab-bitt will play quarter. He is the life of the team, but unfortunately, has not gotten completely over the accident he met with in one of the games he played a short time after arrival here. This prevents his joining in a scrimmage, but he sometimes forgets himself and goes in anyway. Antonio Long will probably play half-back instead of a position on one of the ends as he did in the last game.

The Town team is somewhat crippled. It is now learned that Tuft of the Inter-Island company will not play on account of his duties as freight clerk on the Mikahala. The other mis-haps have already been mentioned in the columns of this paper.

The Punahou men are very confident that they will win the game, although some of their number say that they are not sure. They are fearful of becoming the favorites, well knowing in previous occasions of the kind, what happened to the favorites. Some of the Punahou partisans are even giving odds in the matter of bets, but there are not many of this kind to be found. An even bet is very satisfactory.

HAD A GOOD CROP

Approximate Report on Last Year's
Sugar Yield.

THE ISLAND PLANTERS MEET

Reports of Officers and Commit-
tees—Address of President
Hackfeld.

SUGAR CROP 1896-7.

| Island. | Tons. |
|---------|---------|
| Hawaii | 126,736 |
| Mau | 41,947 |
| Oahu | 28,929 |
| Kauai | 51,864 |
| Total | 248,576 |

The above is the rough estimate read to the Association by Secretary Bolte in his report yesterday.

NEW OFFICERS.

President—J. B. Atherton.
Vice-President—H. P. Baldwin.
Secretary—Bolte.
Treasurer—C. Jones.
Auditor—F. A. Schaefer.

Foregoing is the list of officers selected by the trustees. All of the mem-



PRESIDENT J. B. ATHERTON.

bers of last year's board were continued in office.

This year's session of the Hawaiian Planters' Association is not having the usual large attendance. The regrets sent, however, indicate no relaxation of interest. Those present in person yesterday morning at Assembly hall were: Geo. F. Renton, H. M. Whitney, W. C. Parke, C. Bolte, W. W. Goodale, J. M. Horner, Geo. N. Wilcox, George Weight, W. P. Blaisdel, H. P. Baldwin, J. F. Hackfeld, W. M. Giffard, Theo. H. Davies, J. B. Atherton, F. M. Swanzy, H. Morrison, J. Hoting, W. W. Hall, and J. T. Crawley. Many owners and corporations were represented by proxy.

The day was an interesting one for the planters. In the forenoon they heard reports and spent the afternoon at the Experiment Station in Makiki. One of the best papers was by J. M. Horner on machinery. His own new device for handling cane by cable in broken country was explained in detail. Professor Maxwell, who mildly protested against holding so many chairmanships, read several reports.



VICE-PRESIDENT H. P. BALDWIN.

One on soils, including data of 1,400 analyses of soils, is yet to come. Professor Maxwell was very earnest and clear in his talk on deep ploughing and light cultivation, urging both. His remarks on fertilizers and their application were received with marked interest.

It was at the suggestion of Messrs. Swanzy and Giffard that the entire afternoon was taken for inspection of the local trial farm. In the course of one of his reports Professor Maxwell gave a very practical illustration of

how fertilizer might be wasted, showing some valuable material that had been carried away by water. He advocated use of molasses under certain conditions and that all refuse be saved and applied.

In calling the convention to order for its deliberations Mr. John F. Hackfeld made the following able address, with its resume of the past and statement of the present conditions:

"Gentlemen:—In opening this our annual meeting, congratulations are again in order on the very large crop of sugar, which has been produced on the Islands during the last year; although the price realized has not been as satisfactory as for 1896, you still can be well satisfied with the results obtained. I regret that, owing to severe droughts which have been experienced during the last year in sev-



SECRETARY C. BOLTE.

eral districts, the output of sugar will be materially reduced during the next season.

"During the passage of the new tariff bill in the Congress of the United States considerable anxiety was felt here in regard to the continuation of the benefits now enjoyed by us under the Reciprocity Treaty, but happily the matter was finally settled in our favor thus assuring to us for a time at least a fair price for our principal product. A Treaty of Annexation between Hawaii and the United States, no doubt a measure of considerable importance for our industry, is now pending and awaiting action by the U. S. Congress in December next.

"The Laboratories and Experiment Station of the Association have been successfully carried on under the able management of the Director, Dr. Maxwell; a considerable sum of money has during the year been contributed by the fertilizer manufacturers toward the expenses of the Laboratory. It is, however, to be regretted that the latter has not been patronized for the analysis of fertilizers as generally as



TREASURER P. C. JONES.

was anticipated, especially as all analysing of fertilizers is now done free of charge to the plantations.

"At the Experiment Station some very interesting experiments are being carried on, about which Dr. Maxwell will fully report to you; they consist of raising cane with and without irrigation, of green fertilizing for the restoration of the soil, growing different varieties of cane, and gaining exact knowledge on irrigation and fertilizing by the use of the lysimeter; I believe a visit to the station will be well worth to be considered as a part of our program.

"The supply of labor, I am glad to state, has in general been sufficient during the past year; whether this will continue, however, in future is somewhat doubtful and this matter will probably require your special attention.

"Mr. Koebele, who still receives financial aid from this association, has been absent during the year, but is shortly expected to return here; he has continued to render very valuable services for the Islands.

"The Income Tax law, passed by the last legislature, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court owing to certain discriminating fea-

tures contained therein; the property tax law has again caused a great deal of friction in regard to the 'fair and reasonable aggregate value' of various sugar estates, as shown by the numerous appeals, which have become necessary and have thrown the burden



AUDITOR F. A. SCHAEFER.

of deciding this very difficult question on the Judges of the Supreme Court. I hope that the next Legislature will revise the present tax laws to such an extent that the constant appeals on the tax returns may be avoided in future.

"Several valuable reports will be submitted to you; as a great deal of time will be lost by reading them in full, I suggest that only the important parts of same be read and taken up for discussion.

"Before concluding, I beg leave to express my best wishes for your future prosperity and the hope that at our next meeting the sugar industry of these Islands may be in as promising a condition as it is today."

A few of the planters may be compelled to return to Hawaii today. The



JOHN F. HACKFELD.
(Retiring President).

Association is to continue its session at 10 this morning. The trustees will report back several matters and assessments, etc., will be fixed upon.

ILLEGAL SELLING.

Serious Charge Against a Punch-
bowl Storekeeper.

John P. Sousa, the keeper of one of the largest stores on the slope of Punchbowl hill, was arrested by Chillingworth and Vida early yesterday morning, on the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license. According to the informers, he has been in the business for a long time, but has always succeeded in evading the law.

On Sunday night, the men chosen by the officers, went into Sousa's place and bought a quantity of liquor, paying therefor some marked coins. The Police officers followed the matter up in the morning, procured a warrant of arrest and did the usual thing. No search of the premises was made as this was not considered necessary under the circumstances.

Sousa was brought up before Judge Peterson immediately after the arrest and the case was set for November 23.

Police Court Notes.

Judge Peterson's time in the Police Court yesterday morning was taken up mostly with the consideration of cases of drunkenness. Ten men paid the usual fine and costs.

Nahakuili was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for assault and battery on Mele.

Ah Lina, the boy who stole the money from the pocket of Antonio Long's trousers at the Healanu boat club house the other night, plead guilty to the charge and was sentenced to a term of one year in the Reform School. Tin Quai, the boy who accepted some of the money from Ah Lina, was reprimanded.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expecting all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LIFE IN OSAKA

The City Is Not Nearly So Attractive As Is Kyoto.

OF COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY

Japanese of the Present Day Fond of Statistical and Tabulated Reports.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.—We left Kyoto late Thursday morning, and after a ride of an hour through the rice fields, which seem to constitute the greater part of Japan, arrived at this city. We thought Kyoto the cleanest and pleasantest city in Japan, most homelike. We find Osaka a busy manufacturing, commercial place. At Kyoto we were the guests of Prof. Leonard, formerly connected with the Doshisha University. The reaction of national sentiment in Japan against the adoption of foreign methods, and the assumption by the Japanese Trustees of full control of the Doshisha buildings, funds, and curriculum, have necessitated the withdrawal of almost all of those who were formerly connected with the institution. It is wonderful how sudden and complete has been the reversal of the original policy of the Doshisha. I can see but little hope, under the present management, of any speedy return to the prosperity and preeminence of former days.

Here at Osaka we are the guests of Miss Coffey and her associate Miss Case. They are teachers in a Girl's Boarding and Day School, founded by the Japanese, and under Japanese management from the beginning. But the ladies are here as missionaries of the Woman's Board, teaching in the schools, but having no official responsibility. They are doing hard work and good work, bearing burdens that few would care to assume; but patiently and cheerily using every moment of their time in personal work for all with whom they come into social relations. They are persistently and successfully maintained, as far as they could, the Christian character of the school, and made their influence tell in many ways for the spread of spiritual life in the conversion and up-building of souls.

We have come into the region of persimmons, and the street stalls are filled with the yellow oval, as mangoes are sold in Honolulu, arranged in piles. I cannot say that I have any great admiration for the fruit. Another sight by the way side was a multitude of flowers of as brilliant red as Lobelia Cardinalis of New England brook sides. But the Japanese hold it in such low esteem as to only for dead folks and for children, that it is never used in their floral decorations. Women working in the fields, now that the rice crop is about ripening was another common sight, hanging the cut rice in bamboo piles to dry. In Kyoto they were the street sweepers in the Imperial Park, hoeing the weeds from the gravelled roads, cutting the grass with awkward hooked knives, gathering it into bundles with bamboo rakes, and carrying off on their heads huge loads tied with straw ropes.

Osaka has very narrow streets, and the houses are more ramshackle affairs than any we have yet seen. The street officials were repairing the open drains that run midway of the blocks of houses, and the granite blocks used for the drains were piled in the middle of the streets making locomotion difficult; while the dirt removed from the drains and dumped into the streets turned them into mere mud holes. But the many tall chimneys of widely spaced brick factories told of large manufacturing establishments and a new order of industrial enterprise, and many Japanese are growing wealthy. We saw fields of cotton, and the white cotton bolls opened out today, as we came into the region. But the Japanese cotton is not suitable for such weaving as is done now, and large quantities of raw cotton are imported from India and also from the United States. There are several bazars and commercial museums, where native wares and foreign importations are exhibited and sold. Entrance tickets are sold at two sen, (one cent each), and a number of large and small animals in cages, made an additional attraction as a zoological exhibition.

We find in the waiting rooms of the R. R. Stations files of Japanese newspapers. The growth and sale of newspapers is one of the wonders of Japan. One of the most important ones recently celebrated its 5,000th issue by a many-page edition, with cuts that are more beautiful and abundant, and pieces of colored paper, than those in American papers of modern date. As in the islands the newspapers are carried free in the mails. The need of larger revenues has led, however, to the proposal to increase the rates of postage.

Another strange sight was the strips of unseasoned rice sawn up today. The Japanese use wheat for this addition to their bill of fare. One preparation of rice, that reminded us of Hawaiian taro cakes, is "amoi" by the men and "mushi" by the women. It is made by steaming rice, pounding it, and frying small pieces of this glutinous mass till it puffs up into fantastic shapes. Roasted chestnuts are on sale, sometimes strung on bamboo spits in shape of a fan. Slices of sweet potato are roasted, and pieces of boiled sweet potatoes in big chunks tempt the hungry way-farer. The night branch cars of our up-to-date cities are an old institution in Japan. Confections of all colors, sizes and shapes abound in the many shops for their sale. We noticed kerosene cases marked "Manufactured in Sumatra," from some Dutch Company on that island. Soda water establishments are

multiplying, in successful competition with the national beverage of tea.

One of the street sights was a funeral procession. The Japanese coffin is more like a tub, in which is carried the corpse in a sitting posture. There is no musical display in any such procession we have seen; but many banners, long strips of cloth with various inscriptions unreadable by us, on long bamboo poles. Shinto or Buddhist priests and acolytes in their peculiar attire form a prominent feature. A long array of "jinrikishas" is the equivalent of our line of carriages. Christian believers are beginning to adopt our conventional form of coffin, and to substitute bouquets of flowers for the banners more commonly used.

The papers tell of some cases of double suicide, which is one of the queer superstitions of the people, the belief being that persons dying together will be sure of living together in the world beyond. In the tables of mortality published by the government suicide is enumerated among the diseases mentioned as the causes of death. The suicides are high on the list in point of number, and are further classified as from derangement, poverty, illness, love, disgrace. The tabulation of statistics is one of the facts in which the Japanese imagine they are showing high scientific ability. Riding along the streets one day I saw two little tots trying to read from a bulletin board which was headed "Weather Bulletin for October." In one of the papers appeared a commercial forecast of the course of trade for the next three months, written in similar language to the meteorological forecasts of the Weather Bureau. The Census of Osaka reports 52,056 persons without occupation; 5,778 loafers; 1994 vagabonds.

There is a conference of missionaries of different societies to be held here next Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Carey is to read a paper on Tracts. One of the most popular, useful and largely circulated tracts is Mr. Taro Ando's account of his conversion. It has passed through many editions. The copy I saw has a good portrait of Mr. Ando as a frontispiece. The annual meeting of the American Mission is held in Kobe College, when the girls have left for their homes during the summer vacation. Sunday school work does not seem to flourish just now. The teachers in the Government schools warn the scholars not to attend these places where foreign teachers do not inculcate patriotism, which seems now to be the virtue most lauded in Japan. But praising any goodness and practicing it are two very different things. The Japanese are fond of building shrines on high places where they can have beautiful views, but they live on the mud flats, and the paddy fields of Japan are far from being the elysian fields one would imagine them to be from the fancy sketches of romantic literateurs.

PAIA PIPE LINE

Two Pumps to Furnish 10,000,000 Gallons.

Fears of Drought Removed—Heavy Criminal Calendar—Japanese Killing—News of Maui.

MAUI, November 20.—Paia plantation will soon have in working order, two large Riebler pumps with the capacity of 10,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. The wells are situated makai of the mill some 14 feet above the sea level. About 11,000 feet of 22-inch pipe will be laid to convey the water to the Kahaka camp. To do this it will be necessary to lift the water some 420 feet.

The drought of the past year has taught men a lesson, for nearly every plantation on Maui has recently made more or less elaborate improvements to increase the water supply.

The calendar of criminal cases to be tried at the December term of the Circuit Court numbers at the present time 27. Of these, 7 are for the Hawaiian jury and 20 for the foreign. Among the latter are four murder cases, the defendants all being Japanese.

The docket when complete will be very large. The term opens December 1st.

Charles William Dickey and his bride are now at Hialeah. They will soon depart for Olanda.

Mrs. H. Z. Austin is the new principal of the Waikapu school, Mrs. W. A. McKay having resigned the position to become postmistress at Waikapu. W. E. Steinway of Washington is for the present at James Anderson's, Makawao. The gentleman has sought Makawao climate for his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of Waikapu are spending a brief vacation at Kaunakakai.

On the 12th, a son was born to the wife of N. E. Lemmon of Grove Ranch, Paia.

At 9 o'clock, the 25th, President Henry Dickinson of Lahaina will call the Maui teachers' convention to order in the Waikapu school building.

The awa license for Makawao district will be sold at auction at the court house, December 1st. The upset price is \$100.

S. K. Ka-ne, executor, will sell at auction today some Hana land belonging to the estate of Elias Helekanini. A. Enos & Co. are laying 4 miles of pipe for water to their Makawao pastures.

During Sunday, the 14th, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, left Kahului for San Francisco taking only enough sugar and scrap iron for ballast.

During Wednesday, the 17th, the barkentine Forest Queen, Basley master left for Tacoma in ballast.

The schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master will finish discharging her cargo today and will wait over a week to obtain a cargo of sugar.

There were strong Kona winds during the early part of week, and fog and cold rains during the latter part.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

MR. EDITOR.—Having read in your paper of November 12th, under the above heading, of the organization of a "Band of Mercy" by Kona teachers, and your appropriate and timely comment on the same, I am impressed most favorably with the move as important, and, if followed up in the spirit in which it seems to have been conceived, it must be lasting and beneficial, as mercy is one of the fundamental principles of Heaven. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," and all mankind may avail themselves of this Heavenly principle by repenting before justice records its claim against us.

I regard this move of the "Band of Mercy" as reaching far beyond what appears to be its present aim, "kindness to animals." The principle of mercy if taught in our schools, and thus impressed upon the plastic minds of youth, will not only benefit the animal creation, but humanity as well. All may have seen an unjustifiable cruelty exercised by man against man, by parents against children, by teachers against pupils, etc. When man feels and acts thus toward his own flesh and blood, there will be but little mercy shown by them to dumb animals.

This move must effect teacher and parents as well as children and dumb animals. Some teachers and most parents are already endowed with the spirit of gentleness and teach the principle of kindness by precept and example. Unfortunately all are not so constituted. If they were, they would be a greater blessing to the world than they now are.

Fortunately the rod is less used in schools now than it was a generation or so past. In my school days the rod was the principal medicine administered to delinquent and troublesome pupils. Kindness and mercy had but little place with teachers then. Fortunately physical punishment in schools in some parts of America, began to abate perceptibly in those early days, and later in California the rod became the exception. Children are sent to school to be taught, not to be beaten. Teachers are hired to teach, and if they have wisdom and tact they can teach and control a school without case came under my observation in the use of the rod. To illustrate, a California, many years ago. A young man, a graduate from an Eastern college, was given charge of a mixed school of boys and girls of some 40 pupils, ranging in age from 6 years to 18. He had plenty of book knowledge, having graduated from a well known college and the trustees were soon satisfied as to his learning.

It was soon seen that he was too deficient in tact and wisdom to teach and control that school. It proved a tough one for him, and rapidly grew worse. Scolding, threatening rods and thumps, only made matters worse. The pupils bore with him for a time, weighed him in their balances and agreed upon a day to throw him out of the house. They tried it as per agreement, but did not succeed. However, it broke up the school. The trustees dismissed the teacher. The school as a matter of course got a bad name.

Soon after, another young man, also an Eastern college graduate, took charge of the school. He had been posted respecting what befell the former teacher, but he did not flinch.

The people were anxious, expecting to hear of more trouble in the school, but the first day, the first week, the first month, in fact the whole school term passed in peace, and no physical punishment. When enquiry was made as to how it had been managed, the teacher was found, though young, to be a wise man, a diplomat. He had sized up the pupils, decided them to be intelligent and ambitious and must be controlled by intelligence, not brute force. The sequel showed his judgment correct.

He commenced teaching and continued to teach, and at noontime, he seemed never to tire of teaching, nor the children of listening, they gathered around his desk at intermission to hear instead of going out to play. He made their lessons interesting to them. He explained what was in the books, and many interesting things not in the books. He had interesting stories to tell, mysteries to explain, some puzzles to unravel. He entered heartily into their social games, treated them as social equals, but always maintained his standing as an able teacher, and taught and controlled the school by intelligence. The above shows what may be done by intelligence, wisely directed, far superior to brute force, which the former teacher had tried and failed.

Of course it is not possible that all teachers should be so ably equipped for teaching and controlling, as was this young man.

I am impressed with the thought that this "Band of Mercy" will have a tendency to elevate the profession of teaching, as well as the manner and efficiency of teaching and control. The benefit to the pupils and to the whole community, by the wide spread teaching of mercy and kindness, by precept and example of all teachers, such lessons must be felt by man as well as by dumb animals. While the dumb animal can only be injured in its physical nature by abuse, man has at least three natures—spiritual, mental and physical,—and by unkindness and violence may be injured in all of his natures; or blessed and made happy by mercy and kindness extended to him.

Everything begets its likeness. Love begets love, mercy begets mercy, kindness begets kindness, violence begets violence. My belief is, this "Band of Mercy" being started by teachers who have charge of the plastic minds of youth, are capable of doing more to bring "peace on earth, good will to man" when "every man in every place will meet a brother and a friend" than many other others with more pretensions aim. "The merciful man is kind to his beast." My heart goes out in sympathy with this move. As writers, editors, preachers, parents school teachers, etc., are all teachers, it is they who have the forming of the character of the rising generation as to whether they shall grow up vindictive,

revengeful and cruel, or loving, sympathetic, merciful and kind. If the latter, it must be done before the character is formed.

Many teachers, I am pleased to state, are now very sympathetic, loving and kind, and would hesitate and try many things before they would raise the rod to enforce obedience. It may be set down as a truth that one resorting unhesitatingly to administer physical punishment upon man, child or animal, is not only deficient in those heavenly virtues of mercy and kindness, but also deficient in patience, will-power of the right kind, and wisdom.

JNO. M. HORNER.

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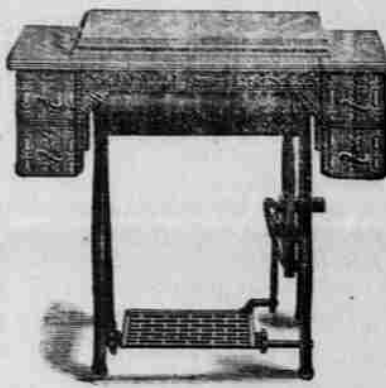
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MORE TESTIMONY

Iosepa Tells the Jury Every Detail of the Killing.

REVOLVERS PRODUCED IN COURT

No Feeling Displayed By the Family at the Thought of Murder.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Smith murder trial was continued yesterday. Judge Wilcox was sworn in as interpreter and the examination of witnesses was more expeditious than on previous days. Judge Wilcox's long term of service as interpreter has won him a familiarity with Hawaiian customs and the Hawaiian's mental powers of reasoning. Iosepa was the principal witness of the day. He is Jhonnie's brother and Kalo's nephew. It was Iosepa who accompanied Kapea on the night when Dr. Smith was killed. He held the horses near the corner of the house while Kapea went to the veranda steps and rapped to call Dr. Smith to the door.

Iosepa and Jhonnie have lived with Kalo since the death of their father, some nine months ago. Their mother died many years ago. At Kalo's place they occupied a little house of their own. Iosepa told the whole history of his life at Kalo's. Sometimes he and Jhonnie worked, otherwise they did not. When they were doing nothing they remained about the house, sometimes strolling to the store to meet the rest of the boys, sometimes doing errands for Kalo. When they went for him they used his horses, otherwise they walked. Kapea usually stayed at home although he sometimes went out in the evening to hear the Salvation Army sing. When they worked Kalo allowed them 50 cents a day, deducting something for food.

W. O. Smith was called to the stand by the defense for cross examination. A. K. Mika was examined and John Kalawaka, who overheard a conversation by one of the defendants. Mr. Kinney offered in evidence the pistol owned by Kapea, the pistol owned by Iosepa, both of which were somewhat rusty from their exposure to the air when they were hidden.

It was on the Monday of the week previous to the murder that Dr. Smith came to Kalo's house and said that the two women must report to the Board of Health. When he had left Kapea told Iosepa what Dr. Smith had said. Iosepa testified that Kapea said that he would not rest until he had killed the white man.

Then followed the details of the week, the lamentation of the family at the knowledge that in two weeks the two women were to be taken to Honolulu. Iosepa told of the plans that followed. Every night next week they endeavored to accomplish the deed. Kalo told him that they must do away with the doctor before he had an opportunity to notify the police that the women were to go to Honolulu. He said that Kapea suggested that they go out with their revolvers and if they met the doctor they were to kill him. He said that he wanted to wait and asked Kapea to do so for fear that Kalo would hear of it and be angry.

On Friday night, Iosepa said, he and Kapea left the house with their horses and their revolvers, determined not to return until they had made away with the doctor. He told of the ride over the road to Dr. Smith's house and his sensations as they approached the grounds. They knew them well as they had both been there many times before. "We came in riding our horses," said Iosepa, "and stopped at the back of the house near the corner of the house. I held them and Kapea walked to the steps and knocked. The doctor opened the door and said 'who is there?' The room was light at the time. The doctor had on a white shirt and as he stood at the door he was firing his revolver over his shoulder. When he knocked Kapea stood on the ground and knocked on the second step. Kapea stepped to the veranda when the door opened. The doctor turned as if to reach in his room and Kapea jumped to the floor of the veranda and shot him. Kapea turned and ran to where I was holding the horses and told me to ride away. I heard the doctor groan.

"We rode out of the mauka gate. Kapea had planned that to throw off suspicion." Iosepa told of the incidents of the ride, the speed of the horses, the pursuit of Mr. Chalmer's dog, and the circuitous route home over the back roads along the beach. When they reached the house they took the saddles off their horses, woke up Jhonnie and hid the revolvers. Kapea hid his in the wall and Iosepa buried his in the ground. All three went to bed in the dining room. About an hour afterwards the policeman came and shouted outside "where are the people belonging to this house?"

The police came in the sitting room and Kapea, Kalo, Iosepa and Jhonnie went in. The police asked them if they had heard the news and they replied that they had not. When they were told that Dr. Smith had been shot they all exclaimed and Kalo said that the shooting was getting near. The police said that "if we find who did it some one of us will suffer for it."

When the police had gone the four returned to the dining room and Kapea

told Kalo of the shooting of Dr. Smith and Kalo said "what had been done was past." After Kalo returned to his room Kapea said his anger was appeased. The next morning Kapea told the family of the killing. When Kapea, Kalo, Rathbun and Upapa went to Dr. Smith's house to see the body, Kalo told Iosepa and Jhonnie to remain at the house, fearing that if they went someone might question them. Kapea returned first and told the woman with whom Rathbun was living, that Rathbun wished her to go home and hide his pistol. Kapea gave her the key to the house.

On the day following the murder, Upapa came over from his house and said that the faces of all the white men showed that they were very angry, that members of the family were suspected.

On Tuesday Iosepa went to Upapa's house to get the horses. On the way he saw George Rathbun who told him that if he had killed Dr. Smith to keep his mouth shut. At Upapa's house the gruesome deed was again referred to by Upapa who said that the spirit of Dr. Smith was a good one as it had disturbed no one. Iosepa then told of his arrest and the search of the houses for the pistols. He had been told by Kapea where he had hidden his revolver. He showed the officer where his own revolver was.

SURF RUNS HIGH

Rough Weather on Coast of Maui and Kauai.

Fighting With Freight at Lahaina. Mills Starting Up—Long Voyage of the Claudine.

Kaala's report—Coal was nearly out when the Mauna Loa arrived at Lahaina 5:30 p. m. Friday. Water too low for her boats to get alongside wharf. Put her freight aboard Kaala and left for Maunaloa Bay at 7 p. m. Landed balance of freight and coal Saturday morning and left for Kaunapali at 9:15 a. m. Surf at Lahaina was bad at times. Wind NNE and NE. Arrived at Kaunapali, 9:50 a. m. NW swell running and wind fresh NNE. Locked the two boats together and loaded pipes. Ran surf line to shore. Little parted and boats went on the beach. Pipes landed on the beach owing to surf washing over. Four pipes were washed back into the sea before the shore gang could secure them. In attempting to handle them, two Chinese and two Japanese were injured. One Chinaman thought to have had his leg broken. Boats filled with sand and fast on the beach. Impossible to leave them off with the winch. Towing was resorted to and boats towed off the beach into eight fathoms of water. Anchored again and hove boats to surface with the winch. Both boats found to be badly damaged. Several cars lost. Plenty of rain in Lahaina.

W. G. Hall's report—Sugar left on Kauai, Saturday, November 20. K. S. M. 500 bags; K. S. Co., 4,500; Mah. 2, 300. Lihue Mill starts grinding on Wednesday, November 24. Elsele sometime next week. Mikahala at Hanalei with part of Kilanea and all of Kallihwal freight on board her. Ke An Hoo landing freight at Ahukini, reports rough weather at that place. Expects to be at Waimea by Monday afternoon. There are about 3,000 bags of paddy at Hanalei awaiting shipment. Rough weather with plenty of rain all over Kauai. Wind N with heavy NNE swell. Passed a bark at 8:10 p. m. Saturday steering East.

The Wilder Steamship Company's steamer Claudine arrived in port at about 12 noon Saturday, 9 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 700 tons of general merchandise. But for the rough weather encountered during the latter part of her voyage, she might have made the trip in 8 days. For four days after leaving San Francisco, the weather was all that could be desired and the Claudine made excellent headway. Then it began to get very rough and this kept up until very close to port. She was obliged to slacken speed and hove to once. Those who came on her as officers and assistants were the following: C. F. Cameron, master; James Sutherland, chief engineer; Chas. Kibling, purser; H. G. Lawson, A. Fisher, E. W. A. Sommet, T. Sanders, Manuel Francisco, Henry Wolter, David Kawelo, John Nuha, A. K. Makana, W. P. Jarrett, Conditto, James Ward, James Makke, Geo. Kent, Jas. Strathis, A. Pool, D. Gallagher, E. B. Lee, Geo. Hallan, David Lualabalet, T. F. Hope, Thos. Fitzsimmons, Chas. Joyce, Peter Fernandez, Edward Lopez, Jos. Silva, A. M. Williams, Jose Santos, Joe Castro, Mrs. C. A. Kibling, Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. Sutherland, W. R. Sims, R. W. Atkinson, J. K. Wilder, W. P. Pogue, M. T. Donnell, James Gregory and S. A. Monsarrat.

WORK OF GOD.

An Aged Hawaiian Traces Course of Island Events.

An elderly man, a native Hawaiian, white haired by age, was asked by a committee of his countrymen to sign a paper protesting against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Daniel said, "I cannot do it, because I believe the overthrow of the Monarchy is the work of God. The United States have been our foster-mother, and now that the Monarchy is gone, I want Hawaii to go nearer to her great friend."

When asked why he thought the overthrow of the Monarchy was the work of God, Daniel replied: "God sent the missionaries here to plant Christianity in this land. They did their work. Knowledge and Christian civilization have spread in this land. Then the Monarchy passed into the line of Kalkana, he (Kalkana) set himself to turn the people back into idolatry. He organized the Nana society,

which is a society for the promotion of heathenish practices. He put the guidance of affairs into hands of bad men. Then we the missionaries and their works, recoiled on every side. I said within myself then God will not permit this to continue. Then came the Revolution of 1887, and I said this is God's warning to us and our chiefs. They did not hear the warning. Kalkana died, and his sister took the throne, but instead of taking warning from the evil deeds of her brother, she followed in his steps. She gathered bad people around her, and she wanted to deliver over this land into the hands of a set of gamblers. Then came the end. And when they told me on the 17th of January that the Monarchy was overthrown, I said it is the work of the Lord, and it is because the Monarchy had set itself against Him. I believe that it is God's will that no such Monarchy should exist here and so I cannot sign a petition for the restoration of that which I believe God has removed."

SITUATION IN SAMOA.

The Return of Mataafa is Recommended.

Ex-Consul-General Churchill is an authority on Samoan affairs. It is through his influence that the revolution among the natives in Samoa has drawn to a close. In speaking of Samoa to the Advertiser's Hilo correspon-



MATAAFA—EX-REX.

dent on Wednesday, he said that he had written the State Department recommending the return of Mataafa and twelve chiefs now exiled at Vailiti. The death of Mulipola, one of the thirteen exiles, creates such consternation in Samoa that the rebels were willing to submit to anything rather than have a chief die away from his native land and not have the usual honors given his remains.

He Has Changed.

It can be stated with reasonable certainty that ex-Senator Dubois, who is now here making speeches and private talks against the pending treaty of annexation, was for such a measure when he had a vote in the premises. At the time indicated Lorin A. Thurston was Hawaiian Minister to the United States and Mr. Dubois was a member of the Senate at Washington. During that period, Mr. Thurston wrote several times and remarked and repeated frequently that Senator Dubois was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the annexation proposal.

Pistol Practice.

Up to date the officers of the N. G. H., who with musicians and staff non-coms are armed with pistols, have had no opportunity for practice with the small weapon. Sergt. Elvin, in charge of the range at Kakaako, has provided facilities. The gallery has been available for some time, but the ammunition problem has been disposed of by Elvin. He has loaded up several thousand cartridges and those appearing for practice may have almost unlimited numbers. It is expected that some interest will now be taken in pistol practice and that matches between individuals and teams will result.

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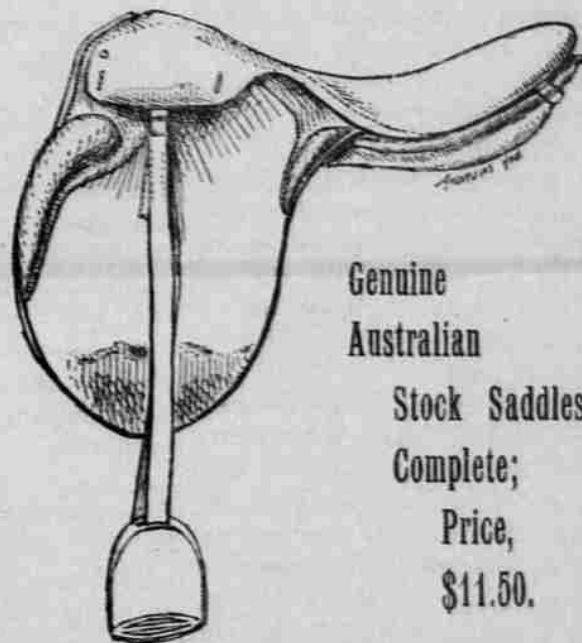
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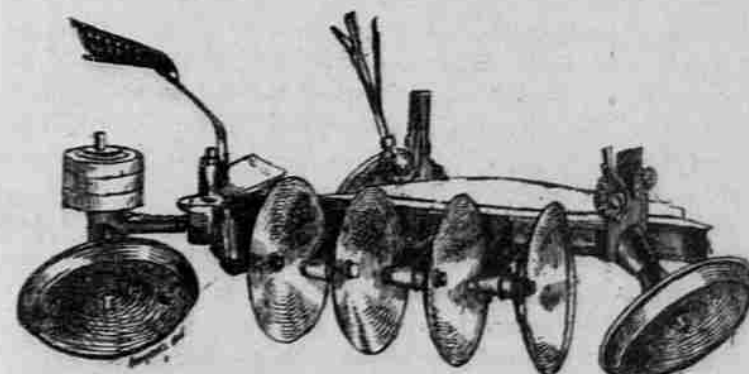
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1897

EX-SENATOR PEBBLES.

No one can quarrel with ex-Senator Pebbles, when he advises the natives to "stand on their rights." It is not an easy matter to determine what "rights" are. We talk glibly enough about them, but no one can serve on what they are. The philosophers have a standing quarrel on "inherent rights" and "rights by unwritten agreement." If the Senator would explain what "rights" are, he might aid the natives. The Senator comes from a people who own more than has done some marvelous gymnastics in the matter of "inherent rights."

The Senator, if he will kindly take the time to study the situation, will discover here, the one remarkable case in modern history, when the dominant idea of the white men, who constructed the Government, changed the laws, brought the people within a few years, out of feudalism, and secured for their Government a recognition by the great civilized nations was to create a purely Hawaiian nation in spirit and in fact. The failure is not the crime, but the misfortune of the nation.

Seventy years ago, the white man, the missionary, came, and he found the native paddling a small, primitive, frail, political canoe. The white man, gradually changed its structure and put masts and sails into it. But he hesitated at keeping the native commander and crew, and he, the white man, acted only as pilot. Then, as the progress of the world demanded it, he gradually reconstructed this sailing vessel into a steamer, but he kept the native commander and crew with the most ancient loyalty. He condescended to show the "right" to be commander and crew. Then navigation over the political sea began to be perilous. The native commander and crew could easily manage a simple canoe, but they knew nothing about steamers, and the numerous schemes of merchants. They could not build engines or boilers. They would not, as other people do, study and master the art of constructing political ships. Nor would they study the art of navigation. They ran the steamer on shoals, and the engine began to wheeze and the cylinder began to knock, and the boilers began to leak. So the whites who had constructed the vessel, and owned shares in her, and many others who had bought shares in her, and paid cash to the natives for her, got together and said: "These natives did well with a canoe. They cannot build or navigate or even keep in repair a modern steamer, and we must take charge of her, because we own it, and we have 'rights' that must be protected." So they took possession, put away the native commander and kept the native crew. The "rights" of the parties, under these circumstances, we should like to have the ex-Senator define.

SENATOR MORGAN.

Senator Morgan's statement, that the islands ought to be admitted as a State, creates some discussion in the American papers, and, we learn, that in Washington. It is feared that it may raise an unnecessary issue.

If the Senator presses his proposition it is feared that it may provoke a partisan debate, and hence to the front the disturbing question, as to which of the national parties will dominate here in the event of annexation with Statehood, or the prospect of speedy Statehood. The prospect of the election of two Senators by a newly admitted State is more and more significant as the United States increases in numbers and new parties arise.

As it is, it is impossible to predict which national party dominates here, because there has been no occasion for a test. As long as this kind might emphasize the action of the Senate on the treaty.

Senator Morgan frankly says, the people West of the Mississippi should have more political power, and Hawaiian Statehood would increase it. This, of course, can be done only by securing more Senators.

Senator Morgan's views are not fixed on this point, however, and he will do nothing to prevent the quick ratification of the treaty. His statements are made mainly to assure the natives that they, their liberties and rights will not be disturbed by annexation.

The Denver Republican presents in this connection, a novel theory of government. It insists that the Federal power is now too centralized and that there is danger in it. It believes that this tendency to centralize or increase power can be checked only by realizing the real power at a distance from the seat of government. It, therefore, believes that the annexation of Hawaii will be one of many forces which will decentralize the government. The

desire of the Republican is, as it is with many Western men, to overcome the "inertia" or conservatism of the Middle and Eastern States. It does not foresee that in a short time, the Rocky Mountain States will, in turn, become conservative, as they become thickly populated, and acquire large wealth.

It is evident that the submission of the annexation treaty to the Senate at the special session is evolving some curious theories of government. All we ask for is, that after annexation, we shall not be made an experimental station in politics. The provision of the treaty that places the framing of suitable laws for the rule of the added territory in the hands of five commissioners is most admirable and for which we may credit Mr. John W. Foster.

THE LEPROSY CONGRESS.

The Leprosy Congress recently held in Berlin declares that leprosy is decreasing throughout the world. If this belief is correct, we should, indeed, sing a Te Deum Laudamus in every church in the land. But this is the testimony of all the experts, from the many countries where leprosy prevails. It is believed now that the disease is infectious and not contagious. This is important and serious too. The delegates were generally of the opinion that it is a hereditary disease, with a specific germ, is not hereditary, and is spread as cholera and typhoid fever are spread, but it is not active, not can it be communicated by the atmosphere. It is also believed that most persons would escape infection even from physical contact unless the contact was frequent. But it is said that insects may transmit it. The Congress does not believe that a fish diet promotes the disease. Regarding the necessity of isolation, while some of the members of the Congress were opposed to it, the large majority were in favor of it. Isolation has greatly reduced the spread of the disease in many places. Cleanliness, good health, variety of diet, are the best precautions against it. It was confidently asserted that before many years it would disappear. Moreover, that cures will be discovered which will prevent this disease, as well as diphtheria, malaria and typhoid fever, from becoming fatal.

The members of this Congress are experts, and not amateurs. They may of course be mistaken in their views but their unanimity indicates that they have individually reached some important conclusions. We should be slow to accept any individual judgment in so important a matter, but the concurrence of so many close observers and trained investigators, gives us the right to confidently believe that we have in these islands, seen the worst of the disease.

The intelligent natives should see that this serious matter has been handled adequately, only by their white friends. Much excellent work was done under the Monarchy, but the indifference of the natives on the subject had its influence on the Monarchy. It is the truth, or not far from it, to say that if the native sentiment on treatment of the measles, the small pox, the cholera and leprosy, had prevailed during the last fifty years, the race would now be extinct. They owe the life of the race, not to their own intelligence, but to the skill and judgment of other races.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The High School and Panahou youngsters gave, on Friday last, on the Panahou football grounds, an excellent example of good breeding and sense to one of the football teams of older boys, who lost their tempers the other day, and made a good many people uncomfortable.

The High School youngsters claimed a foul in the play and as it was not allowed, at once withdrew from the game. But on consultation, and after getting some good advice, they made their protest, an allowance was made and they went on with the game. They acted as gentlemen should act

for true gentlemen under provoking circumstances do not make fools of themselves, but submit to rules and authority, even if sometimes they lose their rights. They prefer to be uncomfortable themselves, rather than cause other people to become uncomfortable, and above all, they do not lose their tempers. In the end, the right prevails. The game on Friday was more than a football game. It was a lesson in good behavior. Even if the game is a rough one, it tests the temper and shows the value of keeping cool, under trying events.

In 1855, one of the American universities sent its best boat's crew to compete with the English boatmen, on the Thames. The crew, on arriving there acted as if the English boys were their enemies. They suspected them, avoided them and tried to keep their own ways of rowing a profound secret. They were badly beaten in the race. When they left, the English people were quite glad enough to get rid of them and asked if all American boys behaved as if they had never been with nice people. The next year, 1856, another university sent over a crew to England. It was beaten at Henley. But the members of the crew met the English boatmen heartily, concealed nothing from them, made good fellowship the feature of the meeting and though they quickly saw that they would be beaten, they never lost their tempers, and kept up the best good humor. So when they were beaten the English girls waved American colors, and wherever any of the crew appeared among those attractive house-boats at the race, they were gladly welcomed, and the English swells called them a manly lot, and drank to the health of the university. A great English Statesman, with a party of Peers and other noted ladies of rank, told them that he almost regretted the English victory. The pleasant, genial conduct of the Americans was such, that the English held it an honor to entertain them everywhere.

The boys made a good bargain. They offered good manners and good breeding and got in return for it, welcome and entertainment and social consideration. The richest millionaire in America, if he had taken over to London a draft for a million of dollars, could not have bought as generous treatment as these young men got, without the outlay of a cent.

THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

Owing to our intimate relations with Japan and the fact that our prosperity is now dependant on Japanese subjects, and another fact, that we are calling for more of them every day, it is supremely important that we should understand, if it is possible to do so, the general course of political thought and action in that country. We are now involved in one rather serious dispute with the Japanese and it is evident enough that there will be a good deal more friction in the future, with or without annexation.

The resignation of Count Okuma from the office of Foreign Affairs in Japan was expected. It appears to be due to the action of the Progressionist's party of which Count Okuma is the leader. That party demanded at first a great increase in the military and naval strength of Japan, and its pronounced foreign policy was the closing out of the territorial jurisdiction of foreign powers in the Empire. At no time was the acquisition of territory beyond the sea advocated by that party in the Diet or out of it. But the yearly maintenance of these great armaments has already caused a deficit of over \$20,000,000 and the Progressionists, afraid of their own policy, now demand great reforms and economies in the administration by the Cabinet and it declares that its promises have

not been kept. Count Okuma, as the leader of that party, had been taken into the Cabinet in order to keep the party quiet. He is not a Satsuma man, and as the Government is in the hands of the Satsuma clan, he was not in much favor with it. He sought the aid of Count Ito who is in sympathy with the Liberals, but he got no aid. He was then forced to abandon his own party or resign. He resigned. The jingoes here have it in their heads that the Hawaiian matter had something to do with it. It had about as much to do with it as it had to do with the late Presidential contest between Bryan and McKinley.

In neither the vernacular or the foreign Press of Japan is the Hawaiian matter mentioned. The Japanese Mail gives eight columns to the discussion of the situation, and the Kobe Chronicle several columns. No allusion is made to the Hawaiian affair. The issue is stated by them to be the alarming financial condition of the Government, and of course, with that is the struggle for power between the clans.

In order to meet the alarming deficit, there must be increased taxation. The leaders of the many factions are afraid to meet that issue, because any party that advocates it may be defeated in the coming election. The Japanese people have had their military and naval hula, and now don't wish to pay for the music. This condition of things existed long before the expulsion of immigrants from Hawaii. When that expulsion took place, the people acted precisely as the Americans acted when the British demanded Mason and Slidell in 1862. Though they did not have warships enough to blockade the Southern ports, and General Lee held their armies in check within sight of the Capitol, they wanted to fight the British at once. There was a frenzy for fighting. But the Government said "no" and gave up the captured diplomats. So the Japanese people, in a frenzy about what they believed was an insult given to the nation by Hawaii, demanded extreme measures. But the Government, "conservatism itself, compared with the people" as Mr. Melvor stated during his visit here, said "no" and kept the jingoes well in hand.

We believe in the domination of American civilization here. We know also that American prosperity here, is now, unfortunately, dependant upon the Japanese, and we are quite stupid enough to think that it is just as well not to irritate a class of men, on whom we are dependant, who outnumber the Anglo-Saxons five to one, and whose children born on these islands already outnumber the children of Americans, English and Germans. However, we may not understand the pretty game of playing with fire. American warships may protect this city, but they cannot protect the cane fields.

LINE AND STAFF.

The Navy Department in Washington it is said, has finally arranged the long standing dispute between the line and the staff, and will recommend the enactment of a law adjusting promotion and rank. The administration of the service has been to some extent, carried on under the theory of caste in India, where one man would bring a dish from the kitchen to the dining room door, but could not pass it. Then another coolie took the dish to the table, but could not place it before a guest. Another coolie took it and put it in its proper place. If there were twenty servants in attendance, only the one with the right caste could open the wine. If the coolie who placed the dishes before the guests had a fit, the guests had to wait until another person of the right caste might be found in the vicinity, before they were served. It is claimed that this caste theory prevailed in the Navy, between the line and staff.

As this important reformation has taken place, only since the present squadron under Admiral Miller arrived here, it would be only justice to say that the admirable management of our

own navy or "cruisers" has not escaped Admiral Miller's attention, and his report on the subject has stimulated the Navy Department in Washington to recommend the Hawaiian system. Anyone who is betrayed into taking a voyage on the cruiser Bonnie Dundee, notices the complete obliteration of any distinction between line and staff. Indeed, such is the perfect and concentrated organization of the whole service on that vessel, we are justified in saying that President Dole has finally convinced the American naval authorities that the distinction between line and staff should be abolished, and therefore it will be.

People who pay for seats at the theatre have the right to be indignant when women wear high hats and obstruct their view. A cynical theatre-goer in one of the large cities said: "The woman with the high hat is in a bad way. She knows that she obstructs the view of those behind her. She knows that the woman in front of her obstructs her view with a high hat. What should she do? She came to see the play and also to be seen. She may be seen, but she cannot see, and is like the donkey between two bundles of hay." A Western manager tried to cure the evil by hanging up a placard near the door: "All ladies who are not bald headed will please remove hats." He became a martyr to the cause. No doubt it is inconvenient to remove hats, but that is no excuse for selfishness. In places, where the theatre or the opera is a part of the daily life of the people, the wearing of hats regulates itself, and women would as quickly raise umbrellas to obscure the view of those seated behind them, as they would to wear high hats.

The N. Y. Tribune says that Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, returned to Japan in order to confer with his Government. He left all of his personal effects in Washington, and it is understood at the State Department that he will return. His relations with the Department are extremely harmonious, and his own Government will keep him at his post.

Thrum's Annual for 1898, has been issued. It contains a most valuable summary of information regarding the islands, and will supply writers and debaters on our affairs with accurate statistics. Its circulation should be extended in America. Members of Congress and the Press will find it valuable.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

About 2,000 species of insects, on an average, have been discovered during each year of the present century.

It is noted that the women of the Royal families of Europe are, on the average, much stronger mentally and physically than the men.

The most common name for a place in England is Newton, which occurs no fewer than 12 times. Newport, Walton and Fairfield come next.

Parasites we find mentioned by Pliny as being brought to Rome from the banks of the Rhine, at the command of the Emperor Tiberius, for use on his table.

During the 21 years that the White Star steamer Germanic has been in service she has run 1,500,000 statute miles. She is one of the most traveled vessels on the seas.

It is said that if the earth's atmosphere were suddenly increased in thickness to 100 miles, the sun could not penetrate it and the earth would soon be wrapped in ice.

Insurance against blindness is an actual fact. Those between the age of 16 and 45 can insure for 3s per annum. Should they go blind they receive £52 a year by quarterly installments for as long a period as such blindness shall continue.

The most remarkable gold beetles in the world are found in Central America. The head and wing-cases are brilliantly polished with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the appearance of metal. The gold and silver beetles are worth from £5 to £10 a piece.

It is said that Santa Fe, N. M., is the only city in the country with a Board of Trade composed only of women members. "They attend," says the Chicago Daily News, "to all matters of business relating to the good order of the city and its sanitary condition, receive and welcome strangers, and entertain all celebrities."

Patriotic feeling has been aroused by the death of a M. Ziegelmeyer, who kept a hotel at Niederbrunn, in Lorraine. M. Ziegelmeyer was an "Old Mortality." He regularly decorated the tombs of soldiers who fell fighting near Metz, in 1870. He begged his family to bury him in a French soldier's uniform, with a French flag for a winding sheet.

In sextant observations on shipboard, it is often difficult to make measurements from the horizon, and various unsatisfactory attempts have been made to substitute some mechanical or other means of determining the horizontal or vertical. A novel plan, claimed to have been put to practical use on land and sea—has been suggested in France by Rear-Admiral Fleuriel. It consists in adding to the ordinary sextant a horizontal gyroscope, which is placed in front of the

telescope, and behind the small mirror, and contains in its upper part two small plano-convex lenses, placed at a distance apart, equal to their focal length. On the plane faces of the lenses are engraved two lines parallel to the equator of the gyroscope. The gyroscope is rotated 80 to 100 turns a second, and the horizontal is obtained by observing the position of the figures described by these lines as the lenses revolve.

Swimming on the back in sea-water, says a doctor, is the most beneficial form of bathing. Swimming on the side is very injurious to the muscles of the stomach.

A physician has declared that if only 20 minutes a day should be spent in physical exercise as an adjunct to mental education most people might live to 100 without a day's illness, and perhaps prolong their lives to 100 years.

Herodotus writes that in his time (450 B. C.) there was on the great pyramid an inscription telling of the 15,000 talents which had been expended for onions, leeks and garlic with which to feed the builders of the pyramid. One may also find the Israelites complaining of the loss of these vegetables as well as their "cucumbers and melons" when in the wilderness.

Since 1865 the payments for pensions have aggregated \$2,148,156,095. The announcement that the Pension Office is to have from the Botanical Gardens the largest palm ever grown under artificial conditions inspires the New York Sun to remark: "The Pension Office already stretches out toward the Treasury Department the largest palm tree grown under artificial conditions."

According to the latest report of the Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, the year's product of cows and fowls in the "Garden of the West" amounted in value to \$9,019,372, or a sum sufficient to pay the entire State, county and city taxes of 1896, with all the extra appropriations made by the Legislature for that year, and still leave a balance which would build 200 very respectable school houses.

A very neat swindle on the post office has just been discovered in Belgium. It consisted in pasting a piece of thin, transparent paper on top of postage stamps after these had been affixed to letters. In this way the transparent paper caught the postmark. When the letter reached its destination the transparent paper was removed, and there was the stamp unused and ready to be used again.

While once making a professional tour around the world, Mme. Trebelli agreed to sing at a concert at the Society Islands for a third of the evening's receipts. She was rather surprised, though not displeased, with her share. When counted over it consisted of 20 pigs, 40 turkeys, 95 chickens, 3,000 coconuts and an immense quantity of bananas, oranges and lemons.

It has just been discovered that the ancient Romans used posters and handbills in advertising. In digging at Herculaneum there was brought to light a pillar covered with bills, one on top of another. The paste used to stick them was made of gum arabic. The bills, when separated and examined, were found to be programmes and announcements of public meetings and even election proclamations.

The smallest, simplest and best protected post office in the world is in the Strait of Magellan, and has been there for many years. It consists of a small painted keg or cask, and it is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in a manner so that it floats free, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put letters in. This curious post office is unprovided with a postmaster, and is, therefore, under the protection of all the navies of the world. Never in the history of the unique "office" have its privileges been abused.—Normal Instructor.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. are the best after-dinner pills, and digestants. Hood's Pills

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

DEFENSE NOW ON

State Closed in the Kauai Case Last Night.

Prosecution's Witnesses Called in Behalf of Prisoners—Testimony of Officers and Others

The prosecution put on several witnesses in the Smith murder trial yesterday. The time of firing the shot, the search of the yard, the flight of the guilty men and the barking of Mr. Chalmers' dog, all these incidents were fixed. Kikoo testified to searching the yard after the pistol shot. He is Upapa's son-in-law but is steward of the hospital in the rear of Dr. Smith's house. He has held that position for the past ten years. Previous to that time he was a policeman for six years. He heard the shot which killed Dr. Smith. "I thought that perhaps Dr. Smith had been shooting at a dog," he said, "until the Japanese came and called me. I helped search the front yard about five minutes after the shooting. I found no animals in the front yard. The horses belonging to the family were in the paddock. I looked at my watch after the officers left for Kalo's house. It was then a little after 11 o'clock."

In cross-examination the witness said that no one had talked with him regarding the time the officers left Dr. Smith's house. He looked at his watch because he thought at the time that he might be asked what the exact time was. He was formerly a policeman and is accustomed to attach importance to such things. He said he thought that the pistol shot might have been the Doctor shooting at a cat or dog because the Doctor had shot cats and dogs in the night and sometimes in the day time before. The Doctor had a rifle, what make the witness did not know. He was not sure whether Dr. Smith had a revolver or not. He had never seen the Doctor actually shooting a dog but frequently in the night and following a shot he had heard dogs run howling through his yard.

Kikoo said that on the evening Dr. Smith was shot he had been over where the band was playing. He returned about 9:30 and passed through Dr. Smith's yard, entering by the main gate. He passed within about 50 feet of the end of the house where Dr. Smith's room is situated. He saw no one in the yard. The paddock where the Smith's horses were found that night is situated in the rear of the house. Asked regarding the exactness of his watch for keeping time the witness said that sometimes it was fast, sometimes slow, once in a while it might have been at least 15 minutes out of the way. The witness said that the shot he heard on the night Dr. Smith was killed was not so loud as that made by Dr. Smith's rifle.

Moke was the next witness. He said that he lived by Kalo's house and knew Kapea. He had seen Kapea with a revolver. Kapea had shown it to him one day and he had fired at an earthen vessel on the wall. Kapea did not shoot. Kalo heard the shot and came out of the house and scolded them for shooting in the direction of the beach. Kapea said that they could not tell whether there were people on the beach or not. The witness described the revolver and its description tallied with the revolver offered in evidence by the prosecution. He was shown the revolver which is supposed to have been the one used in shooting Dr. Smith, and identified it as the one belonging to Kapea.

In cross-examination the witness said that he remembered clearly seeing the impression of a building's head on the handle of the revolver. He said that when Kapea got the revolver to commence practice it was in Josepa's room in a pasteboard box in the bureau drawer. It was partly loaded at the time. This was the first time the witness had ever seen this revolver. At this time Kalo's child was dead and the body was in Josepa's house in the large room. It had died in one of the other houses and had been carried to the large room so that the company might gather. When Kapea came down from his place at this time he stayed in Josepa's house, the witness stated. His knowledge of this was from the fact that Kapea sat on the bed and talked to him through the window one night.

Mr. Chalmers, the next witness, said that about ten minutes past 10 o'clock on the night of Dr. Smith's death his dogs outside were barking at a horse going very rapidly. At about half past 10 o'clock he started down the road, and near the mill he met a police officer on horseback. The officer asked him if he had heard any horse pass his place and he told him he had. Mr. Chalmers said he ran to Regal's place and telephoned. After that he went to the Smith's residence. The officers left for Kalo's house about 11 o'clock.

Sheriff Carter of Kauai was present when the 38-calibre revolver was taken from the stone wall. He testified that at that time Kapea said that Josepa had hid the revolver and had told him where he had put it. In cross-examination the Sheriff said that he heard of the death of Dr. Smith at 10:20 o'clock on the same night. He covered all the avenues of escape from Koloa that night.

On the next Wednesday, and after the examination of those suspected of being implicated in the killing of Dr. Smith and the arrest of Kapea, the Sheriff took Kapea to the place where the revolver was secreted. The path was narrow, through the lanterns. When they reached the wall Kapea pointed to the spot and the police officer dug up the gunny sack containing the revolver and the cartridges. The revolver was empty at the time.

Josepa was recalled to the stand and questioned as to the death of Kalo's child. He said that at that time he and Josepa lived at the doctor's. This was before the death of Josepa's father. Until the time of his coming to live at Kalo's house Kapea lived in the house

which he and Josepa afterwards occupied.

David Kaapa was called to the witness stand. The detective was one of the officers who went down to Kauai with Marshal Brown to look for Dr. Smith's murderers. He was present when Kalo made a statement. Kaapa testified that Kalo said to Mr. Kinney "I opposed this thing strongly and it was done without my consent." Kalo said that after he opposed the killing he heard of the death of Dr. Smith. He had not seen the revolver which the two boys had that night. When the two boys spoke of injuring Dr. Smith Kalo said that he had told them not to take a pistol or hatchet. Kalo said that no one had asked him about the killing until Mr. Kinney questioned him, that he had done a wrong not to tell of the killing before. He hadn't told of it before because of his aloha for the boys. Kalo said he had told the boys they had done a terrible thing to the Doctor.

Detective Kaapa testified further that he did not remember hearing Kalo say that the boys had been out that Friday night.

R. V. Geer was called to the stand and testified briefly on the effect on bullets from coming in contact with cloth and flesh or a bone. Judge Carter was the next witness called by the prosecution. He said that he was present on Wednesday evening when Mr. Kinney questioned Kalo at Kauai. Judge Carter testified that Kalo said that Kapea and Josepa had gone out on Tuesday night, Wednesday night and Thursday night to kill Dr. Smith. On Friday night he said nothing to them but he felt it was wrong in them, but when they returned he told them they had done a terrible thing. He said first that both the boys did it but afterwards said Kapea did it.

Judge Carter said he was present when Josepa was confronted by Geo. Rathbourn. Rathbourn said that he had met Josepa and had told him to keep his mouth shut and Josepa said that it was all right and the guns were hidden. Up to that time Josepa had made no admissions. Josepa was also confronted by Josepa. Judge Carter also said that the confession of Kalo was secured without the use of threats and with no intimidation.

The prosecution rested at 8 o'clock last evening. Then the counsel for defense presented a general outline of what it was proposed to establish in behalf of those charged with the murder of Dr. Smith. Two of the prosecution's witnesses were called at once to rebut testimony for the State. A third was on the stand at 10 p. m. when court adjourned to 9 this morning.

AN APOLOGY.

There has been an action for damages pending before the Circuit Court in Honolulu, brought by Mr. F. Waldron against the Sheriff of Hawaii, and a Police officer of Kohala, Hawaii, for a search made by the Police officer of the baggage of Mr. Waldron.

It appears that the search was made through misunderstanding of certain information which had been received.

Mr. Waldron is an honorable gentleman and felt very much aggrieved by the treatment he received.

Mr. Andrews, the Sheriff of Hawaii, acted in perfect good faith and upon learning that wrong had been done Mr. Waldron, addressed him a letter of which the following is a copy.

Mr. Waldron, desiring only to be vindicated, has discontinued the proceedings in Court.

(Copy.)

Office of the Sheriff of Hawaii.

Hilo, Oct. 20, 1897.

Sir:—After further and full investigation and consideration of the circumstances, attending the unjust searching of your baggage at Niihii, District of Kohala, by Police officers on or about the 18th of February last, I am satisfied that great injustice was done you.

Without reviewing in detail the incidents connected with that search, I wish to assure you that while wrong was done you, and you were wholly blameless in the matter, the action taken by myself and the Police officers was the result of misinformation, and that there was no ground to connect you, or the house which you represented, with any illegal transaction whatsoever.

Under the circumstances, I not only deem it my duty, but it affords me pleasure, to correct, so far as I am able, the harm that was done, and to express my sincere regret for the occurrence.

With your permission, I will cause a copy of this letter to be published, so that any wrong impression which the public may have received in regard to the matter may be removed.

Respectfully yours,

L. A. ANDREWS,

Sheriff of Hawaii.

To Use a Launch.

A steam launch arrived by the W. G. Hall from Kauai on Sunday. This was formerly owned by Chas. Gay but has been sold to Wm. Larsen who will use it to get the better of the remainder of the baggage hunting fraternity.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place; and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best-selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TANTALUS LOTS

Sale of Fourteen at Auction by Government.

Near Senator Schmidt's Place. Ideal Homesteads—Conditions of Deed Many and Interesting.

At noon today at the Executive Building, fourteen Tantalus lots, near Senator Schmidt's place will be sold. They vary in size from a trifle less than an acre to several acres. It is expected they will be bid well up by city-seekers for mountain homesteads. Following are the conditions:

Agreement of sale not assignable. Terms cash, or at the option of the purchaser, 25 per cent of the purchase price at the sale and the remainder in three equal instalments in one, two and three years with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent, per annum.

The purchaser shall begin substantial improvement of the land during the first year, and shall continue to carry on such improvement through the succeeding three years. The purchaser shall build a dwelling house on the land and reside thereon for a period of not less than thirty days during the said period of three years.

Number of forest trees standing on land at time of sale shall not be reduced or allowed to become reduced to a lower number than 24 trees per acre, if that number of trees are growing on the lot, that number to be kept up by replanting if necessary.

During such term no sale of spirituous liquors shall be made or allowed on the premises by the owner.

At the end of the third year if all the conditions have been performed, the purchaser or his heirs at law, shall receive a patent conferring a fee simple title, which patent shall contain a clause against sales of liquor similar to the above clause to that effect; also clause about trees.

And in case of default in the performance of such conditions, the Minister of the Interior may, with or without legal process and without notice, demand or previous entry, take possession of the premises and thereby determine the estate created by such agreement. In case of such forfeiture, such land shall be sold at auction as a whole or in parcels, for cash or on terms of time payments in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amount of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returned to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

No person shall be allowed to bid in more than one lot.

TO BE WEDDED.

Dr. J. T. Wayson and Miss Della Sheehy to be united.

On Thursday afternoon, Thanksgiving Day, Miss Della Sheehy and Dr. J. T. Wayson are to be married. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. G. L. Pearson, pastor of the First Methodist church. Miss Sheehy came to Honolulu this year from the East with the family of Dr. Carter of Koloa, for a visit to Hawaii. She is the daughter of a former commissioner of Central Park, New York City. Miss Sheehy is an orphan and has spent the greater portion of her life with relatives at Easton, Pa., where she became acquainted some years ago with Mrs. John Ena. The young lady who is to become Mrs. Wayson has since her advent here, by her sunny disposition and pleasing manners made many friends. She is a lady of cultivation and fine presence and will become a favorite in Honolulu.

Dr. J. T. Wayson is quite well known in this community. He came to the Islands about four years ago and has been a successful and popular practitioner almost from the day of his arrival. His old home was at Port Townsend. He is yet a young man, but is well established here. Dr. Wayson was at one time a surgeon in the U. S. Revenue service and in 1895 he was with the N. G. H. Later he was for a time in charge at Quarantine Island and at the Kailhi Receiving station. His father is a well-known officer in the U. S. Navy.

The wedding will be a private affair. After the ceremony a few days will be spent at the Manoa home of Mr. and Mrs. Ena.

On to Washington.

The Pacific Mail wharf was crowded with natives and foreigners Saturday afternoon at the time of departure of the Gaelic which took to San Francisco, J. K. Kaulla, president of the Aloha Aina Society, Kalaupokalani, president of the Kalaupokalani Society, John Richardson of Maui and Wm. Auld of this city, the four constituting a delegation from the native patriotic societies, sent to Washington to protest against annexation. They were covered with leis by their friends as were Senator Pettigrew and Ex-Senator Dubois who made many friends while here.

Senate Picture.

A fine enlarged picture of the members of the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii, the Cabinet Ministers and others as they appeared on the day of the calling together of the Senate for the ratification of the Annexation Treaty, has just been finished by Davey, the photographer. After remaining in the show window for a few days, it will be presented to the Senate and will probably be hung in the assembly hall of that body.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Christmas this year falls on a Saturday.

Two holidays this week—Thursday and Saturday.

A tract of unimproved land suitable for coffee is wanted.

The native royalist paper Ka Ahai-lono o Hawaii, is made.

About half the planting for this season is finished at Oahu.

Rev. C. M. Hyde and wife are home after a pleasant visit to Japan.

Sam Monsarrat is down from San Francisco on a little vacation.

Real baitenberg fancy work on exhibition at B. F. Ehlers & Co.

Frank Hustace finds his new rubber-tire road wagon fast and comfortable.

Report has it that the new chainless wheel comes in but two gears—66 and 72.

Wm. Henry telephoned from Kaneohe yesterday: "Heavy rains in Koolau."

The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh is preparing a class of thirty candidates for confirmation.

It is expected that all the fencing about the Judiciary Building grounds will soon disappear.

It is thought Manoa may be able to try for the fast mile on Cyclometer track tomorrow afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Health at 3 p. m. tomorrow to dispose of two week's business.

Mr. Churchill, the ex-Consul-General to Samoa, finds quite a number of Yale friends in Honolulu. He was '82.

W. H. Rice has sent from Kauai to the Elite (Hart & Co.), some calabashes made from the shells of ostrich eggs.

All plans of various royalists leaders for a public reception to Senator Pettigrew in Honolulu failed or miscarried.

One of the most interesting articles in Thrum's Annual for 1898 is by J. K. Farley of Koloa on the pictured rocks of Kauai.

The Princess Kaiulani will continue to receive at Alinahau. The reported removal of Washington place was only a rumor.

All expense for the recent election except for remote portions of Hawaii have been settled up by Wray Taylor, the registrar.

Trouble with Japanese laborers at Ewa is paui. The 81 men arrested Thursday night were fined and have returned to work.

Chas. J. Falk will, in about two months' time leave his position in Mahukona, Hawaii and come to this city to enter into business.

The Inter-Island Company will occupy its new offices on Queen near Fort street on May 1st. A private telephone line from that building to the wharf office will be one of the conveniences.

A gentleman lately from the Coast says he was told by a well-informed San Francisco business man that Claus Spreckels was now worth \$25,000,000 and was anxious to place large sums of money at 4 per cent or even a shade less.

Articles advertised by the Hawaiian Hardware Company in the columns of this paper are what they are represented to be—the best. The same applies to the ready-made harness handled by this house. Read "Timely Topics" today and be convinced.

R. T. Guard, at one time purser on the steamer Australia, but of late freight clerk on the Oceanic Company's dock at San Francisco, is a passenger on the bark Rhoderick Du now on its way to Hilo. Mr. Guard contemplates going into business in that town.

A short note was received by the Alameda, by a member of the Advertiser's staff, from S. Furuya, who is pleasantly remembered here, as one of the Japanese correspondents who arrived on the Naniwa. Mr. Furuya is at Ann Arbor attending law lectures at the University of Michigan.

Branch Store.

Thomas Wall of the firm of Wall, Nichols Company, will go to Hilo on the Kinan today to attend to the work of establishing a branch store at that place. He will be gone just long enough to finish up the arrangements when he will return to Honolulu.

A queer story is told of an English naturalist, who died in 1860, and was buried at Blankney, in Lincolnshire. Among his pets was a large grey bat. This bat was permitted to enter the tomb, and was sealed up alive along with the corpse of his dead master. In 1866 the vault was opened, and, to the surprise of all, the bat was alive and fat. On four different occasions since the relatives of the dead man have looked after the welfare of his pet, and each time it has been reported that the bat was still in the land of the living, although occupying quarters with the dead. It was last seen in 1892.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE

Greatest Mail Order House in the World.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave.

WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 600 pages, 4½ by 11 inches, 11,000 illustrations, 100,000 descriptive notations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICES, all designed to distinguish these of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz.: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, NEW TOYS, REFRIGERATORS, OILS, LAMPS, BOOKS, and every subject, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHINA, CROCKERY, CLOTHING, SHOES and SHOES, CLOTHING, GLAZES, DRUGS, BICYCLES, GROCERIES, HAWAIIAN ARTS, CARPETS, OILS, BOOKS, WALL PAPER, and BARBERS' SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent promptly upon application to the nearest office in the United States, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, indicate first selections, friends and relatives to do so, and secure our limited facilities for filling orders especially at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

UNION SERVICE.

Thanksgiving Program for Three City Congregations.

Following is the program of the Union service at 11 a. m. on Thanksgiving Day at Central Union Church:

Prelude, viola, organ and piano accompaniment.

Doxology and Lord's prayer.

Responsive reading.

Hymn 1063.

Reading of Scripture.

Anthem.

Prayer.

Offertory.

Sermon by Rev. G. L. Pearson.

Hymn 1050.

Prayer and benediction.

The Rev. T. D. Garvin and Rev. D. P. Birnie will take part in the service.

The collection at the Union service will be for the Strangers' Friend Society.

Veteran Firemen.

This is the committee John Nott has chosen by the authority vested in him at the first meeting for the formation of a society of the ex-volunteer firemen of the city:

John A. Hassinger, Hose No. 1; C. B. Wilson, Engine No. 1; Henry Smith, Engine No. 2; Jas. H. Boyd, Engine No. 4; L. H. Dee, Fire Police.

So soon as these gentlemen report to Mr. Nott that they are ready with a scheme of organization a meeting will be called and all arrangements completed for the life of the society.

Good baking powder is cheaper than "cheap" baking powder, because it doesn't make doctor's bills.

"Cheap" baking powder generally contains alum—bad for the stomach. Schilling's Best is at your grocer's.

A Schilling & Company

San Francisco

2201

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUST ARRIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Bavarian Beer

(-PATENSHAUF-) and

Bohemian Beer

(PILSENER)

In Quarts and Pints.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1916-31T

Nature's Digestive Agent.

If your digestion is poor, your health most certainly will soon be impaired. The food not being properly digested causes the stomach to be overworked and deranged. When this occurs the whole system becomes affected.

Dr. Russell's

The greatest benefactor for all derangements of the system is DR. RUSSELL'S PEPSIN-CALISAYA BITTERS.

As a remedy for those suffering with dysentery or chronic diarrhoea, its value cannot be overestimated.

Pepsin

It will give strength to the stomach, invigorating to the liver, tonic to the bowels and correct digestion. As a tonic and builder, this valuable remedy stands unsurpassed.

Calisaya-

The best proof of the virtue in a preparation is the results obtained by taking it. The remarks from those taking the remedy speak very highly of it.

Bitters

Try a bottle and tone up your system, which will enable you to do your labors with ease and comfort.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

When You See An article advertised in this column you can make up your mind that we have tested it beforehand, and have found it well worthy of serious attention.

Our business is trade, and our trade is in that class of goods best suited to the country and the ideas of the people—the best.

CHEAP HARNESS is not necessarily worthless harness. We are in a position to purchase cheaply and can therefore give our purchasers the benefit by selling cheaply.

We stock all descriptions of harness, from the plain plow harness to the elegant buggy set, either in black or russet leather, express wagon harness, dump cart harness, mule harness, etc., etc.

An inspection of our large stock will convince you that we know our business, and the prices we have placed upon our goods will surprise you.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

OF THE SCHOOLS

Pamphlet on Education Being Sent Abroad.

PREPARED BY AN EXPERT

An Ample and Beginning—Compulsory System—Independent Schools—Great Interest.

A pamphlet of ten pages on "Education in the Hawaiian Islands," is being sent abroad by the Foreign Office. The work is "A Brief Statement of the present condition of the public and private schools of the Republic," Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, prepared the paper. Following is the introduction:

It was a fortunate thing for the cause of education in these islands that so large a proportion of the earlier white settlers came from the most intelligent and substantial of English speaking people. Many of these men identified themselves thoroughly with their adopted country and took active and leading parts in guiding the infant state on its course from barbarism to civilization, and in devising a civil polity and social order to replace the aboriginal feudal despotism. In nothing is this wise foresight and breadth of view of these men more manifest than in their having made early, and in proportion to the limited resources of the country at the time, liberal provision for education; the education, not of a small or a favored few, but of the whole people.

In 1821, about two years after the arrival of the first Christian teachers, the first spelling book was published. This may be regarded as the beginning of systematic popular education. In 1841 a school was established by the American Missionaries at Honolulu, in the vicinity of Honolulu. This school originally intended by the missionaries for their own children has developed into what is now known as Oahu College. As early as 1843 the school work of the islands was considered of sufficient importance to be organized as a department of the Government and put in charge of a cabinet minister.

Within ten or twelve years from the advent of the first missionaries, schools had become general throughout the country. The seminary at Lahaina, on Maui, was started in 1831, and still exists as a Government school, combining academic instruction with industrial and manual training. A Government reformatory school was founded in 1845, and in the same year an Act passed the Legislative Assembly constituting a Board of Education and organizing the public school system of the country on lines so well chosen as to have served their purpose fairly well without any radical changes since to the present time. A little over a year ago, the Legislature again raised what had been for some 20 years a bureau of the Government, to the rank of an Executive Department, making the Minister of Foreign Affairs ex-officio Minister of Public Instruction, and associating with him as Commissioners, the Minister and Commissioners together constituting a Board having full control of all public educational interests.

It will be seen from the above that the interest of the leading men of Hawaii and of the Government as such in the cause of popular education has not been at all of a spasmodic or fitful kind, but has represented a settled policy, pursued systematically and persistently for over half a century.

As a result of this policy, we find education in the Hawaiian Islands today to be universal, compulsory and free. The law makes it obligatory upon all children between the ages of six and fifteen years to attend school regularly unless excused for sickness or some other equally valid cause, and makes no distinction as to race, color or class. It is entirely optional with parents and guardians whether children be sent to public or independent schools, but to school they must go, and that with at least a reasonable degree of regularity.

The theory being that the Government is responsible for seeing that all children within its jurisdiction receive a certain amount of education, it follows logically that the Government should see to it that all schools in the country are in proper hands and capable of imparting the instruction required.

The Government does not undertake to exercise direct control over private or independent schools, but no such school can be established without complying with certain statutory requirements and obtaining a formal authorization from the Department of Public Instruction. A person wishing to open a school must make application in writing, furnishing satisfactory evidence as to moral character and scholarship, and have the same accompanied by a petition for such a school in the locality named, signed by a reasonable number of those whose children are expected to attend.

A pamphlet goes to each member of the United States Congress, to libraries in America and to persons and societies in Europe.

HOW THEY VOTED.

Van Wyck's Plurality Over Low Is Large.

Late papers give the following figures of the election for Mayor of New York: In Greater New York Van Wyck polled 228,752 votes, Low 146,821, Tracy 100,096; George 50,286 and Gleason 7,680. Van Wyck's plurality over Low is 86,931, and Low's plurality over Tracy is 45,825.

The combined vote of Low and Tracy in Greater New York is 14,067 greater



MRS. A. EMOGENE PAUL.

Chicago's head street sweeper is a woman. Her name is Paul and she is a marvel of energy. She is a woman of refinement and education, but she is also a practical business woman. Thus far she has been successful in her street cleaning work.

than Van Wyck's vote, showing that the Republicans and Citizens' Union combined. In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the present New York city, Van Wyck has a plurality of 7517 over the combined Low and Tracy vote.

RATE IS REDUCED

Mattson Line Gives Hilo a Better Figure.

Bid for More San Francisco Trade. Building at Puueo—Town Limits—Wharf.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILO, Hawaii, November 17.—Building operations are going ahead on Waimanalo street and the end of the year will see many changes in Hilo.

The Wharf is having the attention of Superintendent Terry and a gang of 24 workmen. The timbers necessary for it form a portion of a schooner's cargo now enroute. It is expected that the temporary wharf will be finished before the end of the year.

The owners of the Mattson line will build a large warehouse at Waikiki for storing goods discharged from their vessels, and unless the contemplated wharf is large enough to accommodate their vessels, they will erect one of their own, as the damage to freight through handling by the present means is too great to continue. They have notified shippers of a reduction of 75 cents per ton in freight rates between San Francisco and Hilo. This means that unless different arrangements with the Wilder's S. S. Co. can be made by Honolulu merchants they will lose more of the Hilo trade.

Building at Puueo is going ahead rapidly. This will be the swell residence portion of Hilo, once the approach to the place is improved. Contractors Bashaw and Givins are erecting fine residences there. The next Legislature will be asked to appropriate sufficient money for a steel bridge across the Waikiki river leading to this section of the city as the present one is considered unsafe.

A meeting of citizens was called on Wednesday to consider town limits, with a view to keeping slaughter house, laundries and pig pens outside. A committee was appointed to confer with the butchers and report to Dr. Moore, president of the Board of Health, later.

Miss Marks, nurse at the Hilo hospital, who was severely injured by a fall ten days ago, from which she suffered spinal trouble, is convalescing, though still very ill.

Queen's Hospital Report.

The report of the Superintendent of the Queen's Hospital for the biennial period ending June 30, 1897, has just been printed by the Trustees. During the two years, 1,358 patients have been treated. They represent 28 different nationalities treated for an aggregate number of 19 diseases. The total of 128 deaths gives a percentage of about 9.41. Out of the total number, 760 were pay patients. From them was collected \$21,357.25. The current expenses for the same period were \$39,551.92. Three endowed beds have been occupied during the whole period, and one, the Fannie M. Irwin bed, since February of this year. Extensive alterations have been completed to afford better facilities for carrying on the work.

Hilo's Wharf.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, left for Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday morning. He will go overland from there to Hilo where he goes to boom along the work on the new Hilo wharf. Mr. Rowell will be gone about a week, returning on one of the smaller island boats.

Fooled His Friends.

Up until 8 o'clock Saturday night the friends of a well-known young man in town thought they had the richest kind of a joke on him, taking it for

granted that he had gone out on the Gaelic with the expectation of returning on the pilot boat. Now it happened, the boat did not go out since the pilot, M. N. Sanders, went on the Gaelic to San Francisco. The young man had heard of the joke the boys thought they had on him so he remained out of sight until the hour mentioned when he walked among some of them, like an apparition and the joke was on the other side.

TO MR. PETTIGREW.

The Senator Receives an Address From the League.

The following brief address was presented to Senator Pettigrew on Saturday by a special committee of the American League:

Headquarters American League of the Republic of Hawaii.
Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 16, 1897.
Senator R. F. Pettigrew.

Dear Sir:—The American League of Hawaii wishes to request you as an American citizen to give consideration in the following:

This organization has three objects: (1) The dissemination in these islands of those principles of Freedom and Equality which inspired the Declaration of Independence and upon which the American Constitution is based. (2) Active support of the Republic of Hawaii. (3) Unceasing effort to secure the closer political union of our mother country and this our adopted land.

The very great majority, whose names are upon our rolls are workmen who have been here more than five years, and who, with their families, are permanent residents.

This society, founded in 1893, is separate and distinct from any other local organization. It gives no thought to political parties or religious beliefs.

We are an important part of this community. We believe in fair play. We will not wrong any man or any people.

We say to you as our honest statement that annexation, while especially dear as a tenet to us, appears to be the logical outcome of the advance in this ocean of American civilization and commerce.

We hope and trust that annexation will soon be accomplished.

JOHN GRACE.

Resolutions Adopted by the Company of Sharpshooters.

Resolved: That in the death of John Grace, the First Company of Sharpshooters of Hawaii, of which he was a staunch and worthy member, has suffered a loss much to be lamented. As a member of the Company and as a citizen, he was ever alert and ready to respond to the call of duty, and to do his share in the support of order and good government. His relations with every member of the Company were ever most friendly and cordial, and in his death the members of the Company feel that they have lost a good man and brave comrade.

Resolved: That the members of the Company express their heartfelt sympathy with his family in their sudden bereavement.

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and that an engraved copy be transmitted to his family.

Hotel Again

It leaked out yesterday that the project for a big new metropolitan hotel at the corner of Bereketan and Fort is only slumbering and that it is likely to take tangible form any day now. Subscriptions amounting to \$75,000 are required to warrant procedure. Of this amount \$30,000 has been pledged by two men and at least five other citizens of means have so far expressed the intention of going into the enterprise. Mr. Deaky says he has nothing for publication at present. Construction would involve a central building with the Progress block as one wing and a duplicate of the building now under way as the second wing.

HOW TO CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach, caused by biliousness, and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. MRS. F. BUTLER, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. A. Emogene Paul.

Many women have held important positions under State and municipal Governments. They have served mainly on school boards or reform commissions. Mrs. A. Emogene Paul has begun a work of reform but it is in the interests of sanitary improvements. She has recently been appointed a street-cleaning commissioner of one of the down town districts of Chicago. She is a New York woman by birth. Her family moved West while she was young and she grew up in Illinois. A few years after her marriage she lost her brothers, her husband and her son by death, all within a few months of one another. She at once devoted her life to the lessening of the misery of other people.

The New York Tribune says of her work from its beginning: Mrs. Paul moved to Chicago to have a broad field for her philanthropy. She became a member of the Civic Federation—a reformatory organization which was organized for the good of the town by Secretary Lyman J. Gage. The society needed workers who would be honest under fire, and who would be fearless in the search for dishonesty. Mr. Gage accepted the services of Mrs. Paul, and for three or four years she wore the badge of authority equal to that of a policeman. All the sanitary crusades were entrusted to her. She picked out the worst parts of the city, and spent her days there. A dozen garbage contractors were forced by her to give up their contracts for failure to comply with the agreements. She dug into the filthy basements in the foreign settlements and found bakers making bread which was breeding disease. This manner of thing was stopped by an ordinance she prepared. A big combination was about to close a deal for years by which each man in it should get rich out of work for the Health Department. Mrs. Paul stepped into the Council Committee with proofs which knocked the project into a cocked hat and saved the city another big scandal.

It was her ambition to get a chance at the downtown streets. The only way to get the chance was to take the Civil Service examination. This was easy. She passed the questions with a grade of a fraction more than 98 per cent, the highest in the history of the Board. Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann wanted a change in the management of the central sweeping plan. The only way to get such a change was to make a new appointment. The Civil Service people sent in Mrs. Paul's name as the one next in line. The Mayor was delighted and she was appointed forthwith.

A book was written on "The Radish" before the Christian era. The ancient Greeks used to offer turnips, beets and radishes in their oblations to Apollo. The first they offered in dishes of lead, the second in silver, but the third was offered in "vessels of beaten gold."

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US
Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nubano and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and unvarnished from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles of 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND LITTLE CO., CORNERS DUNSTON AND LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

HERE
THEY
ARE!

Just to hand per Bgtne.
W. G. Irwin:

Reed Chairs
and Rockers.EXTENSION TABLES,
CHEFFONIERS,
BOOKCASES.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquitos, Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grades, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mousins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canning Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

Metropolitan
Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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RUBBER
STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TALK TO THE IDLE

Inactivity in Live Social Affairs Condemned.

Those Who Hold Aloof From Evil.
Secret of Successful Career of
the Late Henry George.

At the Central Union service last evening, Rev. D. P. Birnie sought to impress upon his hearers that the man who did nothing for the good of a community, was harmful to the place, even if himself an exemplary citizen. The discourse was under three heads.

In the first place the pastor again presented the honesty of manual labor, citing that the Christ was a mechanic, and pointing out that there was prone a disposition to frown upon toil, to question its nobility, even its honesty and to assign the realm of labor to others, rather than consider it for one's self, and those near to the average citizen. This was an injustice to a deserving and very important portion of the intelligence and best element of the community. Failure to recognize the merit of toil and toilers was an inactivity pernicious in practice and results.

Then there are those who glory in simply holding aloof from such evil as the saloon, instead of declaring war upon liquor and condemning its ravages at every opportunity. The man who does not drink and simply says so, does not do his duty. He should never lose an opportunity to assist in warring upon evil.

In every place, said the pastor, there are men who are Christians, but who are not allied to any church or moral force. Again, there are church members who simply attend services, who take no pushing, active interest, or part in the campaigns which a church should be conducting at all times. The man who is a Christian should acknowledge his maker publicly and then should render genuine, effective service in the cause of Christianity.

There was presented as an admirable type of citizen, the late Henry George. There were many men thoughtful, intelligent, as alive to the sociological problem as this lamented leader. But he went among the people and labored with them and for them. As a consequence he induced men to rationally attempt the betterment of their condition, the solution of the inequalities of life as it has shaped itself in populous and rich countries. George never held an office, was not a military hero, did nothing to make himself a popular idol, except to go among the common people and work with them and for them. His body lay in state in New York City for a day, and thousands upon thousands were unable to brave the crush and gaze upon the features of the man they had loved so well. Those who pronounced eulogies over the body included his family pastor, a Jewish rabbi, a Catholic priest and a Protestant clergyman. More than 50,000 workmen followed the remains of George to the grave.

Action along the line of thought that the idle person was harmful to the social fabric was earnestly urged. The special music last evening included a solo by Miss Halstead.

A PEDESTRIAN'S DUTY.

In These Days of Bicycles Streets Are Dangerous.

The London Law Journal asks: Is it negligence to step off the pavement in a street without looking to the right to see if the way is clear on the near side? Formerly a pedestrian might, with tolerable safety, have trusted to his ears to find out if there was any vehicle close to him, but now that the bicyclist is ubiquitous, common prudence suggests that for his own security a foot passenger should look in both directions before he crosses the road. The safety of the bicyclist does not count with the majority of non-riders. He is not altogether unreasonably regarded as a nuisance where there is much traffic; yet he is entitled to pursue his way along a thoroughfare, and in regard to him the foot passenger has duties as well as rights.

In a case which was before the Court of Appeal recently the facts were that a butcher's boy with a knife in his hand stepped suddenly off the narrow pavement of a street without even a glance to the right, and came at once into collision with a bicyclist, who, as the jury found, was riding along carefully and at a reasonable speed. The result was that one of the unfortunate rider's hands was struck by the knife and seriously hurt, and he brought an action to recover damages for his injuries. The jury found that the occurrence was a "pure accident," and the Court were unanimous in saying that they would have come to the same conclusion. It seems to us, however, that the jury would have been justified in finding that the butcher's boy, who admitted that if he had looked he would have seen the bicyclist, and waited for him to pass, was guilty of negligence. On the other hand, it may be that a street is so narrow or so crowded that a bicyclist is not justified in riding through it, or that he ought, at any rate, to ring his bell continuously, irritating though the tinkling may be to himself or to the people within earshot. These points, however, are wisely left for the determination of a jury.

THE TALL HAT.

The crusade against the tall hat, which was begun in England a year or more ago by Lord Ronald Gower, is ended and the "stovepipe" still holds the field, Lord Ronald having been routed, horse, foot and dragons. The crusaders made their final effort when

they appealed to the Prince of Wales. Knowing that his Highness' word was law in the world of fashion, they asked him to signalize his mother's diamond jubilee by giving his influence to the movement for the abolition of the tall hat. But the prince took sides with the much abused hat and put an end to the crusade by most decisive action. Whereas, in past years the prince has been in the habit of appearing at the Goodwood races in a soft felt hat or in a derby, this year he not only himself wore a stovepipe hat and black frock coat, but actually went so far as to send notes to the admiral and general in command at Portsmouth, asking them to give orders that all the officers of their command attending the Goodwood races should be thus "coiffed." He likewise, before leaving London, caused his equerry-in-waiting to send an intimation to the Turt, the Marlborough Boodles and the Guards Clubs requesting that any members of these institutions going to the races should wear high hats. The royal commands were obeyed universally, although very irksome, as the weather was extremely hot and dusty, and only two or three very bold spirits ventured to appear in straw and white felt hats, being frowned upon by the prince for their non-compliance with his injunction.—Chicago Record.

PROGRESSIVE ORTHODOXY.

James M. Whiton, writing in the New York Outlook upon "Progressive Orthodoxy," says: "Theology has become more ethical and more humane. God is recognized as in the heart of man and nature. The truly human Jesus has been recovered. The divine Christ, from being mainly a make-weight in a scheme of divine government fancied to be like that of earthly rulers, has been rediscovered as permanently indwelling in the life both of God and man. The Holy Spirit, fancied as restricted to Bible lands, has been discovered by students of comparative religion as having His prophetic and pupils among the heathen also. The Bible has been rescued from unethical and conventional use as a wedge of disunion to split the church into sects, each clamoring for its own 'infallible' misinterpretation. Not that all this has been wholly done. It has only begun to be done. That it will continue to be done in spite of outcries and misrepresentation there can be little doubt. The old and finished theological system of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will no more re-establish itself than the old Ptolemaic astronomy. If theology is at all a science, it must be a growing science, unfolding into ever more and more of truth. Like all other true sciences, it will show itself such by readiness to bury its dead and to press forward on its march."

THE OLD COPPERS.

What becomes of all the old copper coin? There are 199,999,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except that once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three million of them are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent copper pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 1-cent coins, which correspond in value to English farthings, not one has been returned to the Government for coinage or is held by the Treasury. Congress appropriates about \$100,000 a year for recoining the silver coins now in possession of the Treasury. These are mostly half-dollars and are not circulated, because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to over \$5,000,000, but it is only about half that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of minting, but it is required to reimburse the Treasury of the United States on account of the loss which silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. The loss amounts to \$30 on every \$1,000, and it has to be made good, in order to set the Treasurer's accounts straight.—Atlanta Constitution.

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